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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1871. NO. 154.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The German Emperor at Weimar—Negotiations for Peace will Probably Open Monday—State of Affairs in Paris—Eugenie at Dover Awaiting the Arrival of the Ex-Emperor—Americans Presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—Prussia Offers to Sell Malhouse to France—Death of Charles Hugo—Manufacturers of Alsace and Lorraine Removing to Lille and Lyons—Health of Ex-Secretary Seward, &c., &c.

ENGLAND.

Reception of the Emperor at Weimar—Engenie at Dover—Proceedings of Parliament—Evacuation of Orleans—Death of Charles Hugo—An Attempt to be made to Surprise the Insurgents.

LONDON, March 17.—Emperor William arrived at Weimar, yesterday. He was met by the Duke of Saxe and by the Duchess, as well as by great crowds of the people at the Weimar Station. The reception was very enthusiastic.

Parliament met to-day at noon in the House of Lords. The bill for the abolition of the University tests passed its second reading.

The House of Commons was thronged with members of the army, and people generally interested in the bill for the reorganization of the army, which is now under discussion.

It is rumored that the government of England has solicited the government of France to open negotiation as to the neglect and delay which has characterized commercial intercourse between the two countries.

The Comte Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial are at Dover to-day, to meet the ex-Empress Augenie, who is expected there at two o'clock this afternoon.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day is general throughout Ireland, but at quite a late hour this afternoon no scene of disorder have been reported.

LONDON, March 16.—Orleans has been evacuated by the Germans.

Messrs. Sykes, Swinburn and Johnston, of the American ambulances, have been presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is rumored that Prussia has offered to sell the city of Mediengen, back to France for 200,000,000 francs.

Charles Hugo, the eldest son of Victor Hugo, died in France yesterday, in his forty-fifth year.

Cashier Perriere has declined the Prefecture of the Seine.

The Times' special from Paris, of the 16th, says: The government will attempt to surprise the thirty cannons held by the insurgents on the Plateau de la Vougen. A company of National Guards, on duty there, have succeeded in spiking the artillerists by resorting to guard the guns any longer.

Rumor and other French negotiators go to Brussels on Friday evening, and the negotiations for a definite treaty of peace will probably open on Monday.

It has been decided by the French Government to since on the market a loan of two and a half millions of francs in the form of three per cent. rentes.

A special correspondent of the Times telegraphs that many of the manufacturers in Alsace and Lorraine intend removing to that city and Lyons.

Health of Wm. H. Seward.

CAIRO, March 16, via LONDON, March 17.—The Hon. Wm. H. Seward left here yesterday for Bombay, where he has been appointed by one of the largest of British officials. Seward's health is excellent.

University Boat Race—Worthless Powder!

LONDON, March 17.—It is said the result of the Black sea Conference will be presented to Parliament to-night.

The Cambridge and Oxford Boat Crews are now practicing daily on the Thames, preparatory to the great race on the 1st of April.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Earl Carnarvon stated, that of 300,000 barrels powder stored in Government arsenals, all but 50,000 barrels is worthless, and that the Government had been paying for such powder twice the cost in its own shops. He deplored the negligence of the Government of a State like the state of Europe made war more than possible. Lord Northbrook, Under Secretary for War, explained that the new gunpowder was superior to all other kinds, and had engaged the attention of the Government.

The Arms Bill.

LONDON, March 17.—In the House of Commons a general debate on the army took place. Mr. Cardwell made an able defense of the bill, and particularly of the clause pending for the abolition of the purchase system.

The Cattle Plague.

LONDON, March 17.—A dispatch from Brussels says that in consequence of the ravages of the cattle plague in Belgium, the bedding of cattle fairs is forbidden in Brussels, Westerloo, Flanders and Namur.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 17.—The steamship Prussia, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Cambria at Plymouth to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 17, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money and 92¼ for account. Bonds Erie, 68; new, 86¾; 8's, 93; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7¾d.

Wheat inch ungod. Pork declining at 70s. Beef unchanged.

FRANCE.

The Troubles in Paris.

PARIS, March 17. The Prussians have returned to the French authorities twelve thousand Chassepot guns for use in case of need here. Disorders continue, but are not of an alarming character.

Miscellaneous News.

PARIS, March 17.—Difficulties have arisen between the Germans and the French relative to some details of the Convention of the 11th of March.

It is believed that private telegraphing will recommence on Monday.

The Opera will be run daily to and from Versailles during the session of the National Assembly. One hundred seats in the Assembly are vacant. The opening of the exhibition of paintings in Paris will take place on the 25th of May.

The newspaper *Le Sport* reappears on Wednesday next.

The question as to when the races shall recommence will be decided shortly.

Members of the National Guard have been invited to call at the American Legation to receive their share of the money of the balance of tobacco from the subscriptions made in America for the relief of sufferers in France.

The sacrifice of officers and subalterns of the National Guard at Montmartre has been summoned, for the purpose of signing an address, praying for the election of their own chief in the person of Monsieur Garibaldi. The Paris municipal engineers are designated as traitors, but there have as yet been but few signatures.

It is said that all naturalizations within the last six months are to be declared void.

Gen. Faidherbe, though ill, has submitted to the government a plan for the reorganization of the army.

Rentes are to be bought up extensively by the government, with a view of sustaining the credit of the nation in view of a loan.

Gen. Paladenis, in citizen's dress, yesterday inspected the cannon held by the Montmartre insurgents.

The merchants of Paris are signing a protest against the law in relation to commercial bills.

A dispatch from Deppe says the Germans have gone, and that the railroad and postal and telegraphs have been restored to the control of the French authorities.

A dispatch from Rouen says henceforth all taxes will be payable to the French. The branch of the Bank of France at Rouen will resume business. Poyier Quertier has gone to Rouen for the purpose of reopening the suspended manufactory out of the control of jurisdiction.

Gen. Turich is a candidate for the Assembly at the ensuing election to fill vacancies from Paris. The vacancies in the Assembly are mostly from Alsace and Lorraine, where there is a great rivalry at present among popular men for votes.

The Bordeaux has appointed a Committee of forty-five to report upon the state of the invaded departments. The Mayors of arrondissements are required to state all they can learn concerning all the late outrages committed by the Germans, and to describe the resources remaining in their disposal, and the prospects of the harvest.

A cartridge factory has exploded in Chatney. Eighteen persons were killed and forty wounded.

The Journals complain that the Prussians are still detaining under upon the inhabitants, and especially sale. The *Debats* says: "Before we can forget that the Germans are enemies, we must cease to find them slaves. If after their extortions they cannot comprehend that they ought not to return to France, we have a right to stretch a cordon which will exclude them from French society." Other papers talk in a similar strain, saying there can be no friendship while the Germans remain in France.

RUSSIA.

Results of the Conference Satisfactory.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The *Journal de la Bourse* has the following remarks upon the decision of the Black Sea Conference: "Notwithstanding newspaper hypothesis, the powers have interpreted the letter of Prince Gortschakoff's as reasonable and practical, as not a challenge to the moral disarmament of the Conference, involving no unjust sacrifices, and disturbing no rights, removes distrusts and perhaps peaceful."

PRUSSIA.

Congratulatory Letter From the Czar.

BERLIN, March 7.—General Wrangel has arrived in Berlin as a bearer of a congratulatory letter from the Czar Alexander to Emperor William.

The Prussian remains in France as the representative of Count Von Bismarck until the execution of the preliminaries of peace.

AUSTRIA

Celebration of the Liberation of France.

VIENNA, March 17.—A programme for a celebration in honor of the liberation of France from the Prussians has been arranged by a Committee of citizens of Gratz, the capital of Styria. The proposition has not been sanctioned by the Government of Styria.

ITALY.

Note from Cardinal Antonelli.

ROME, March 17.—It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli has sent a fresh note to the Italian authorities in reference to the disturbances in the Jesuit church. In this note he declares that he will appeal to Rome and arrange the business of the Religious Congregation of which will be performed by the Italian ministers at Florence.

Italian Finances.

FLORENCE, March 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, in presenting an estimate of the appropriations of the budget, said there was a total deficit of 270,000,000 lire to be provided for. He proposed to augment the income of the state by an additional 30 centimes, and increase the duties 10 per cent. over the present rates throughout the kingdom. The law for the sale of Church property in Rome in July, to vote on the budget. This have been the subjects of the abolishment of the Italian Legation at Washington, which will for the better maintenance of the public peace and security of the kingdom.

SPAIN.

The business of the Spain Canal is increasing, several new steamers having passed through it recently, one had carrying the English flag. As an illustration of the decline of ship-building in the United States, it is reported that the navy steamers of the American packet line, plying between Spain and Cuba, which were formerly built in the United States and sent out to China, are now built in Great Britain, being steamer of the American pattern, built at Glasgow and Liverpool, and sent to Cuba by way of China, where she is to be employed in the tea trade.

ALASKA.

REPORTS AS TO ITS CONDITION

Resources of the Country Degraded Condition of the Inhabitants.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1871.

Something Authentic About Alaska.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress three reports on the condition of Alaska, one by Major John C. Tidball, a second by Major E. H. Ludington, and the third the census returns of the Territory. With regard to the resources of the country, Luddington says they consist almost entirely of three articles—furs, fish and timber. The former is by far the most important, and are obtained only by trading with the Indians. The supply of fish is unlimited, and extensive canneries have established depots at several places where fish are cured and packed, Indians doing the work. Timber is very valuable, but so far from a market as not to be available. The agricultural resources are very scant. With great care a few potatoes, turnips and cabbages have been grown. It is said there are places in the interior where grain can be raised, but this is not certainly known. The settlements are few and distant from each other. There are no roads and no available military resources.

Major Luddington enumerates the various tribes of Indians, his list differing in some respects from that obtained by Vincent Colyer during his tour. Most of these tribes are friendly, and some of them are partly civilized. They subsist on the profits of the chase. Citizens at Sitka are now on comparatively friendly relations with the military. They have established as a law class of serfs, and of the most corrupt moral character. The trouble formerly existing was caused in great part by the employment of citizens as interpreters who were personally interested in making unfair representations. The women are represented to be degraded by vice, and the presence of soldiers tends to the further demoralization of such orders. The priests of the Greek Church do not do much for the elevation of the people, as they are not above appearing in public grossly intoxicated. The Russian inhabitants are said to be transported to some portion of the Czar's dominions, and Major Luddington thinks it would be better for all parties if they were sent away.

Major Tidball gives in his report some interesting statistics touching the industries of the country. Salmon to the fifth pail fish taken, and of these 1,100 barrels were taken around Sitka Bay last year, and 300 barrels around Prince of Wales Island. Arrangements have been made to take 2,000 barrels in the harbor vicinity next year. The fish is worth eight dollars per barrel, or $14,400 for the year's work. In addition to this the fisheries yielded 600 gallons of seal and dog fish oil, worth $1,800. The salmon fisheries are not exhausted. The fur trade has decreased every year since the United States occupation. During the first year of American rule this trade amounted to $40,000; during the second year $25,000, and the third season $20,000; during the fourth year $15,000, and of this decline is accompanying causes. The prices which the Hudson Bay Company pay the Indians for skins. The cost of occupation by the United States is $9,500 a month, besides supplies, and is divided as follows: Army, $5,000; navy, $2,500; revenue service, $2,000. Major Tidball reports that there are but two kinds of timber in the Territory—spruce and yellow cedar. The former is superior in quality to that of Washington Territory, but the yellow cedar is peculiar to valuable to make chests, bureaus, &c., of, as it possesses qualities destructive to moths. Some coal has been discovered, but not in sufficient quantities for it to be relied on for fuel. The reports that mines of gold, copper, &c., have been discovered are denounced as false. The area of the territory is too porous to be of value for export. Though not cold enough for reindeer, there is not much warm enough to make agricultural pursuits successful. Wheat, rye and barley will grow, but produce no seeds. Corn will not grow at all. The potatoes are too watery for table use. A few good turnips are raised, and cabbages have been grown. The reports that gold nuggets of the size of a cranberry are to be found are denounced as false. The area of the territory is too porous to be of value for export. Though not cold enough for reindeer, there is not much warm enough to make agricultural pursuits successful. Wheat, rye and barley will grow, but produce no seeds. Corn will not grow at all. The potatoes are too watery for table use. A few good turnips are raised, and cabbages have been grown. It is said there are places in the interior where grain can be raised, but this is not certainly known. The settlements are few and distant from each other. There are no roads and no available military resources.

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NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Judge Ryan Roberts, of Johnstown, Pa., died of heart disease on Wednesday.

The prohibitionists of Cleveland, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats celebrated yesterday in all the cities and towns of the county.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Camden and Amboy Railroad near Camden, N. J. A train was thrown from the track and overturned by striking a misplaced switch, and another train collided with the overturned engine. Three hundred feet of track was torn up and the cars demolished, and many persons bruised, but none seriously hurt.

David Reeves, President of the Phœnix Iron Company, died yesterday in Philadelphia, aged seventy-nine years.

Chief Engineer Andrew Lawton, of the United States Navy, died at his residence in Philadelphia last night, of heart disease and dropsy. He was a native of Massachusetts, and entered the navy as Third Assistant Engineer in June, 1838.

A terrible accident occurred on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota railroad, one mile south of Solon, Iowa, yesterday morning. A construction train having a large force of laborers on the road, ran into a gang of men, and four of the men were instantly killed and four others severely injured, two of whom cannot recover. No further particulars.

Col. Wm. Schillinger, one of the oldest citizens of Cincinnati, died yesterday at the age of eighty-six. Col. Schillinger, in the early days of the city, had been intimately associated with the city ever since.

New potatoes of this year's growth are being dug from the ground in the vicinity of Tarboro, and the river is three to five feet high.

Great damage has been done at Walla Walla, California, by the floods.

Jesse O. Kennedy has sued the Chicago *Republican* for libel, damages $29,000.

Twenty-five bridges were swept away in Morgan county, Illinois, by the late floods. The loss of property by the flood is immense.

William Durgan was killed at Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday, by a box falling on him.

The First National Bank of Auburn, Maine, has taken the necessary steps to organize as a State bank, and will carry on the business of banking under the State laws.

It is reported that the navy steamers of the American packet line, plying between Spain and Cuba, which were formerly built in the United States and sent out to China, are now built in Great Britain, being steamer of the American pattern, built at Glasgow and Liverpool, and sent to Cuba by way of China, where she is to be employed in the tea trade.

The Democrats of Rock Island county, Illinois, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Cincinnati have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Columbus, Ohio, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Dayton, Ohio, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Springfield, Ohio, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Zanesville, Ohio, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Cleveland, Ohio, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Toledo, Ohio, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Akron, Ohio, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Mansfield, Ohio, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Portsmouth, Ohio, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Steubenville, Ohio, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Wheeling, West Virginia, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Wilmington, Delaware, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Trenton, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Camden, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Paterson, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Jersey City, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Hoboken, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Newark, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Elizabeth, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Rahway, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Bayonne, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Hackensack, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Passaic, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Morristown, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Dover, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Easton, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Allentown, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Reading, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of York, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Hanover, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

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The Democrats of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

The Democrats of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

No Governor Elected by the People—The Legislature and all the Congressmen Democratic.

CONCORD, N. H., March 17.—All except five small towns in the State have been heard from, and estimating those towns by last year's vote, Weston falls of an election by the people by 102 votes.

The Statesman says of the House: Our list of Republicans elected yesterday is 104; Democrats and the Democrats. The towns to be heard from will make the Democratic majority larger than these figures. If so, the House will stand, 163 Republicans to 167 Democrats. The Senate stands 14 Republicans to six Democrats. In the Tenth and Eleventh Districts the vote is so close that the official count will be required to determine it. Three Democratic Congressmen are elected beyond doubt.

FIRES.

Haverstraw, N. Y.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., March 17.—The Rockland Company's print works at Haverstraw were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $100,000.

Morristown, N. J.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The steam saw mill of Greenwood Hall, at Morristown, N. J., was burned to-day. Loss $10,000.

FROM GREENSBURG, PA.

The Social Event of the Season.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PENN., March 17, 1871.

The monotony of our quiet town was broken last evening, by the marriage of Miss E. Hull, Esq., one of our urbane bankers, and Miss Ettie H. Borrell, daughter of Jonge Borrell, deceased. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Hon. Mercy and Piet officiating.

M.

DIAMONDS are less liable than gold to fluctuations in value. The French revolution of 1848 was attended by great social and political disruptions so violent that large quantities of the gems were thrown into the market, lowering prices. Similar consequences were looked for in the war just closed, but the diamond has been found to be the safest form of personal security for loans from capitalists and corporations, and as a concentrated form of which ready command is required, that throughout the last season, of hostilities various here, in Europe, been wholesale, and the present standard value of diamonds is, in a one carat stone of average quality, about 400 sterling, wholesale, for a five carat stone, about 450 per carat.

London, it is reckoned, consumes annually 6,000,000 head of game and poultry, 500,000 pounds of fish, a number of oysters equal to the contents of 20,000 barrels, and 60,000 cubic feet of ices. It was calculated in 1866 that the value of eggs imported was £2,967,000.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Five-Twenties to be Called In.

Restoration of Mail Service in Kentucky, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1871.

Kentucky Mail Service.

There is some hope that the mail service recently interrupted in Kentucky, will be soon restored. The Postmaster General is now engaged in correspondence with the Kentucky delegation in Congress, and others, to ascertain whether the service can be safely resumed, without danger to mail agents of the Government.

Five-Twenties to be Called In.

The Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in perfecting plans for calling in very soon a large amount of five-twenty bonds. How soon this will be done is not definitely known, but it is no secret that preliminary arrangements are now in course of preparation. Doubtless the promptness with which the new loan is going off has prompted this move.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

WHAT MR. SUMNER INTENDS.

Delegations and letters continue to pour in upon Senator Sumner, and in his conversation he is quite unreserved and severe upon the administration. He is preparing a speech that, when delivered, will make Grant realize the mistake he has committed. It seems that as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and a Republican, Mr. Sumner considered himself a part of the administration, at least in close friend and adviser, and, therefore, carefully kept within himself certain very damaging facts in our foreign affairs. I have had some of these given to me, and I assure you they are quite startling.—*Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day foot up $2,250,000.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Consolidation Bill Introduced—Bill to Abolish the Board of Public Charities, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURGH, PA., March 17, 1871.

SENATE.

Forfeiture of Franchises.

Mr. Pitcairn called up the Senate bill providing that turnpike and plank roads, canals and slackwater navigations designed for free, six or seven months in the year, shall be forfeited to the municipalities of communities therein ended. Passed to a second reading and laid over.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Incorporating the Trustees of the Reformed Church of the United States. Referred to the Committee to ascertain if the Courts have power.

By Mr. Forman—An act of limitation and repose, prescribing that no person shall be sued after the expiration of seven years from the time, &c.

Mr. Rutan called up his bill relative to fire and fire insurance companies in Reading borough, providing a special tax for County Treasurer. Passed finally and Passed.

Petitions, Etc.

The Governor transmitted a letter from Boat Admiral Shubrick asking Pennsylvania for a cession of territory for the location of a Naval Asylum. Referred.

Petitions of the Pittsburgh Annual Methodist Conference, urging the repeal of the charters of the Western University and educational institutions from the collateral inheritance tax; also in favor of Mr. Rutan's marriage bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Humphreville—Incorporating the consolidation of the territory of Pittsburgh on the South Side, with a population of 40,000 and upwards, subject to the approval of the people by Council of boroughs interested. Also, incorporating the Pittsburgh Coal Mining Association.

By Mr. White—Extending the road laws of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, to Penn township, Allegheny county.

By Mr. Hall—Regulating the terms of all County Treasurers to three years.

By Mr. Kerr—Relative to certain bills of indictment, &c. Also, relative to the consolidation of the Sixth Street Bridge Company, giving them additional tolls on sheep, and for the relief of the stockholders to the one thousand shares; Supplement to the Mechanics' lien law; Relative to disorderly persons in Allegheny.

By Mr. Taylor—Incorporating the Sure Coach Company.

By Mr. Warner—Relative to the grading of Youghiogheny road; Relative to the borough of Braddock.

By Mr. Robb—Relative to bonds of indemnity in Allegheny county.

By Mr. Ballard, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the law establishing Board of Public Charities.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 17, 1871.

A RAILROAD SCHEME.

Governor Hoffman has vetoed the bill for the appointment of an additional Clerk for each of the District Courts in this city.

HEAVY PURCHASE.

James Wilson, of this city, has bought the Continental stores at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, for $700,000.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES.

A special dispatch from Washington to-day, says: Commissioner Fitzpatrick decides that renewals of fire insurance policies do not require revenue stamps.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

An appeal has been taken from Surrogate Hutchings' decree in the Taylor will case.

METHODISM.

Pittsburgh Annual Conference.

Third Day's Proceedings—Trial of Rev. J. A. Gray Ordered—Additional Committees, &c., &c.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY MORNING, March 17, 1871.

Conference met at the appointed hour, and was opened with religious services, conducted by Wesley Smith.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

A letter from Dr. Wesley Kenney, formerly one of the members of the Pittsburgh Conference, now a member of the Wilmington Conference was presented and read.

A communication from the West Virginia Conference, relative to centenary funds held in commonly it and the Pittsburgh Conference previous to the division of the Conferences, was presented, and read, and on motion, referred to the Centenary Committee. Accompanying papers were also so referred.

FURTHER NOMINATIONS.

The nominating committee presented a second report, which was adopted, and the following nominations were confirmed as follows, viz:

Presiding Elders—Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Pittsburgh; Chas. Holmes, J. Drummond, H. Hopkins.

Pastors—G. D. Kinnear, R. Jordan, L. B. King, P. K. McCrea, F. D. Ayers.

Printed Books and Literature—I. N. McAbee, J. K. Miller, M. Sc.

Conference Boundaries—Ministerial—W. Cox, M. S. Bendle, J. W. Fotts, J. J. Murray, A. Bryner, R. M. Wood, C. W. Smith, John Williams, J. D. Vail, J. Coil, A. E. Chapman.

Lay—H. Darling, A. H. Knobbs, E. C. Leighty, J. H. Walter, Jacob Cuvode, Joseph Walton, John Hunter, Wm. Beckley, J. D. Taylor, William A. Talbott, and Wm. Hamilton, Jr.

Committee to Assess the Districts for General Conference Expenses—Wm. Hamilton, Jr.

On motion, J. H. Wilkinson was released from serving as one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Conference.

CHARGES AGAINST J. A. GRAY.

On motion, the action of the Conference in passing upon the charges of Rev. J. A. Gray against his Presiding Elder, D. L. Dempsey, having stated that the Conference had charges against his moral and ministerial character.

On motion, a committee of one from each district to call a meeting of the Rev. Mr. Gray before the Conference, was ordered, and W. A. Davidson, S. Wakefield, S. McCreary, Jas. A. Miller, W. Day, T. W. Smith, O. N. Hartshorn, S. P. Wolf, S. Crouse, E. Ellison and P. K. Mc Cune appointed.

It was stated that Rev. J. A. Gray is living sick at Buffalo, and C. S. Holmes and W. Cox were appointed to attend to his interests as defendant.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

The committee appointed to confer with Dr. W. Butler, Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, presented their report, which was read, after which Dr. Butler addressed the Conference. At the close of the address the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

I. A. Pearce was, on motion, elected an Assistant Secretary, Dr. Anderson having made vacant by the resignation of J. H. Wilkinson.

ADJOURNED TO FILL CONVENTION.

The Rock Island Railroad was admitted into full connection and was taken up, and Silas T. Mitchell, M. J. Storey, R. F. Beazell, J. W. McIntire, E. Berry, J. F. Hall, J. Miller, J. Wilson, W. D. Sloane, Thomas W. Anderson and M. M. Sweeny were elected Delegates to the Republican and the Democrats. The towns to be heard from will make the Democratic majority larger than these figures. If so, the House will stand, 163 Republicans to 167 Democrats. The Senate stands 14 Republicans to six Democrats. In the Tenth and Eleventh Districts the vote is so close that the official count will be required to determine it. Three Democratic Congressmen are elected beyond doubt.

FIRES.

Haverstraw, N. Y.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., March 17.—The Rockland Company's print works at Haverstraw were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $100,000.

Morristown, N. J.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The steam saw mill of Greenwood Hall, at Morristown, N. J., was burned to-day. Loss $10,000.

FROM GREENSBURG, PA.

The Social Event of the Season.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PENN., March 17, 1871.

The monotony of our quiet town was broken last evening, by the marriage of Miss E. Hull, Esq., one of our urbane bankers, and Miss Ettie H. Borrell, daughter of Jonge Borrell, deceased. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Hon. Mercy and Piet officiating.

M.

DIAMONDS are less liable than gold to fluctuations in value. The French revolution of 1848 was attended by great social and political disruptions so violent that large quantities of the gems were thrown into the market, lowering prices. Similar consequences were looked for in the war just closed, but the diamond has been found to be the safest form of personal security for loans from capitalists and corporations, and as a concentrated form of which ready command is required, that throughout the last season, of hostilities various here, in Europe, been wholesale, and the present standard value of diamonds is, in a one carat stone of average quality, about 400 sterling, wholesale, for a five carat stone, about 450 per carat.

London, it is reckoned, consumes annually 6,000,000 head of game and poultry, 500,000 pounds of fish, a number of oysters equal to the contents of 20,000 barrels, and 60,000 cubic feet of ices. It was calculated in 1866 that the value of eggs imported was £2,967,000.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

UNIONTOWN AND WEST VIRGINIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company, held in Uniontown, Pa., on the 16th day of March, 1871, the following officers were elected:

George A. Thompson, President, Uniontown.

Directors—Samuel A. Gilmore, Alfred Howell, Jasper M. Thompson, Daniel Kaine, John N. Dawson, Charles E. Boyd, James Johnston, William H. Bailey, Henry R. Beeson, and Fidelia H. Oliphant, of Uniontown; Richard Irwin, of Few York; Edmund C. Pechin, of Philadelphia, Pa.

ROCK ISLAND DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Rock Island Railroad dividend on stock will be five per cent., instead of four per cent., as previously reported.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—ACTIVE COMPETITION FOR WESTERN FREIGHTS.

The increased facilities and lower rates offered by the Baltimore and Ohio Road, have of late created an active rivalry for the trade of the West, in heavy goods, between Baltimore and New York. The papers of the latter city acknowledge frankly that a careful adjustment of freights on the part of our Maryland Road has already diverted a considerable portion of the trade which was formerly tributary to New York routes. It was also said that one of the largest dry goods dealers in the North had taken steps to refurbish a large of dresses between New York and Baltimore, for the purpose of forwarding goods over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The falling off of business in New York is attributed, in the measure, to the growing competition of Baltimore, and the great trunk lines were recently called upon to reduce rates of freight to the West. The representatives of the New York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central met at the St. Nicholas Hotel on the 16th ultimo, and agreed upon a tariff of rates, which they believed would be below those of the Baltimore and Ohio. This tariff went into effect on the 2nd February. The Baltimore and Ohio Road immediately adopted a tariff, which went into effect on the 3rd February, by which the advantages which Baltimore offers to the West, of a route two hundred miles nearer the sea coast, were fully secured to her. Thus from New York to St. Louis the new rates are, First Class, 1.89 per 100 lbs., special 1.67 cents, as against 1.70 and 54 cents. From Boston to Louisville the rates are 1.60 and 64 as against 1.75 and 50. To Chicago they are 1.50 and 50 as against 1.70 and 54. For instance, the rate is 1.38 and 51 as against 90 and 36. The same differences exist between second, third and fourth class rates. The Baltimore and Ohio Road includes in its tariff certain very damaging facts in our foreign affairs. I have had some of these given to me, and I assure you they are quite startling.—*Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day foot up $2,250,000.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Consolidation Bill Introduced—Bill to Abolish the Board of Public Charities, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURGH, PA., March 17, 1871.

SENATE.

Forfeiture of Franchises.

Mr. Pitcairn called up the Senate bill providing that turnpike and plank roads, canals and slackwater navigations designed for free, six or seven months in the year, shall be forfeited to the municipalities of communities therein ended. Passed to

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1871.

In this paper will be found the speeches of Senators Sumner and Wilson, which constitute a conspicuous part of the debate in the Senate on the Sumner removal. It is to be hoped that no reader of the Commercial will fail to read these speeches carefully, as, taken in connection with the explanation by Senator Howe of the reasons for the action, they present the entire case. No word of comment of our own can add a particle of force to the overwhelming weight of argument and appeal against the impolicy and injustice of the action which, in spite of everything, the Senate, with blind infatuation, or, what is worse, under coercion, proceeded to consummate.

Almost without exception the Republican press of standing and influence interpret the New Hampshire election as a pointed rebuke of the Senate and Executive for their treatment of Senator Sumner. It is clear now that there must be a change of policy. No administration that subdivides Senator Cameron for Chandler Senators can expect to carry elections. Cameron never yet carried anything with the people. Whatever success he has achieved has been with money. It was bad enough to put Charles Sumner down, but infinitely worse to put Simon Cameron up. As between the two, and concerning the proceeding in every light, New Hampshire has spoken. Have Mr. Cameron and his supporters heard the news?

A local German contemporary states that, in the first ebullitions of wrath excited by the forcible annexation of Elsass to the German Empire, many Alsatians will undoubtedly make up their packs for emigration. They are, however, we are assured, generally so radically German in feeling that they will not choose to take up their abode in France, but will rather come to America, where many of their particular countrymen (Alsatians) are already comfortably settled. In St. Louis steps have been taken for the organization of a union whose purpose is to draw this Alsatian immigration into Missouri. The scheme will receive the special patronage and aid of the State government.

The difference, not to say quarrel, which has grown up between "Blind Boy Wade" and Messrs. White and Howe, his associate Commissioners, is not likely to improve the chances of annexation. The steady old stager is for "reciprocity things," while the more capable and judicious members of the Commission are not willing to rush at all, but insist on taking proper time even for a superficial examination of the ground. Touching the main question, even should the Commission agree as to the fertility and climate of San Domingo, the question would still remain: in view of the entanglement of the island, its population, and our own condition, do want it? The differences among the Commissioners is not likely to improve the chances of a favorable answer.

The new theory of organized colonization appears to be making considerable progress in its development, and is doubtless a great advance from the old methods of individual immigration and settlement. Where four or five hundred families combine together for the purchase and occupation of lands they carry with them advantages and facilities which in a few years will enable them to arrive at a state of comfort equal to that which an isolated settler attains only after a struggle of fifteen or twenty years. We observe that the principle is extending beyond the sea. A company of forty colonists, from England, being the first arrival of a large colony now organizing for settlement in that section, New Mexico, reached New York on Thursday, to be followed by several thousand others during the season. This co-operative system of labor has many advantages. Transportation is cheaper; there are many desirable tracts of land which can only be purchased in large quantities; while from association every man can do something to meet the wants and add to the comfort of the others. The principle is the true one, and with ordinary tact and prudence cannot fail to be eminently successful.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

The London Conference on the Eastern Question was of much greater importance than from the meager mention it has received from the press might be inferred. A few months ago the attitude of Prussia in respect to the provisions which the Conference was called to revise, threatened to involve Europe in war. At most times those fragments of the Ottoman Empire has exercised the right of prohibiting the entrance of ships of war of foreign powers in the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, upon the ground that the geographical peculiarities of the situation of Constantinople rendered her incapable of defense against an attaking naval force. This "ancient usage" of the Ottoman Porte has been respected for centuries, and in 1841 a Convention of the Great Powers was called in London to give treaty-guarantees to the rule. These provisions were re-enacted in 1856, at the close of the Russian war, and were annexed to the treaty of peace. Some months ago, however, Prussia —one of the contracting powers—gave notice that she should no longer consider herself bound by the agreement, the provisions of which also made the waters of the Black Sea neutral. Considerable uneasiness was caused by the announcement, and it was at one time feared that it would precipitate a general European war. By the exercise of caution and moderation, however, such a calamity was averted, and the Conference was called to revise the treaty and settle the matters in dispute. Our brief and incomplete cable reports state only that a new treaty has been agreed upon, in lieu of that of 1856, giving all men of war the freedom of the Dardanelles. The waters of the Black Sea would still however appear to remain neutralized, which if true means that Russia has relinquished her somewhat insolently announced purpose of putting upon the many ships of war she chose to keep. We shall be glad to know beyond peradventure that she has so receded. The policy of the Ottoman Porte appears to have been very liberal to foreign powers from the beginning. Merchant vessels have met with little or no hindrance in their passages to and from the Black Sea. Permits of entrance and exit have been given without demur. But as long as Russia had no vessels of war in those waters, there could be no need to open the straits to the war vessels of other nations. If, however, that Power was to be free to use her ports and harbors as she pleased, it would seem right that Turkey, also, should be at liberty to make such use of her own waters as appeared wise and prudent. Hence the necessity for the present conference, whose deliberations, we are rejoiced to learn, promise to remove, at least for some time, a fruitful source of anxiety and danger to the peace of Europe.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The following resolution, passed at a late annual meeting in Chicago of the "Association of Manufacturers of Woolen and Textile Fabrics of the West and South," is worthy of the most thoughtful attention, and could the objects at which it aims be accomplished, would tend largely to elevate the standards of skill and labor throughout the whole country.

"Whereas, The growing importance and magnitude of our home manufactures of textile fabrics, of linens, hosiery, iron and other manufactures, bleaching, tinware and other branches of industry and art, call for home and improved thoroughly educated technical methods, and their practical application to save the waste resulting from ignorance, to introduce finer economies, to give to skilled manipulation and skill to the superior material aptitude of our artisans that trained skill and union of theory and practice indispensable to higher perfection and competition with the finest products of European industry; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we believe the time has fully come for the establishment in the West of one or more schools of industry and of technical education applied to textile fabrics, mines and metals, and all other useful arts which shall include chemistry as applied to textile fabrics, mines and metals, and all other useful arts which shall include chemistry as applied to textile fabrics, mines and metals, and all attention and action of State Legislatures to the subject of such an institution, either by itself or as a department to their Agricultural College or State University; and we also ask the attention of manufacturers and Boards of Trade to the subject as useful an endowment.

The great fault in our schools and colleges at present is the lack of scientific and practical training. Our students possess a smattering of many sciences and philosophies, but a profound and intimate acquaintance with almost none. The want of thorough technical knowledge operates as a serious drawback in almost all departments of industry and enterprise. The American character is so impetuous and self-reliant that it seems to think its natural powers an energies will of themselves alone enable it to wrest the hidden forces and secrets of nature from her keeping. Our people are in too great a hurry. They do not "make haste slowly" enough. They are too impatient of the mere drudgery of the schools. The steeds of Sol, they think, should not be harnessed to a lumber wagon. They appear to entertain an impression that some special arrangement has been entered into with Providence whereby they are to reap the fruits of wisdom without toiling for them. They expect results without undergoing processes; and hence, with all our admitted scholarship, energy and ingenuity, the country is also cursed with a vast amount of charlatanism, ignorance, carelessness and blatant incompetency, and as a natural result with constantly recurring mistakes and disasters. The establishment of institutions of the character and for the purposes named in the above resolution would, if properly conducted, be of very great service to the country; and go far to fulfil the present want of honest study, practical as well as theoretic knowledge, and tests which should search like an ordeal in the professions and occupations to which the scholar expects to devote his or her after-life. And now, by way of illustration and enforcement, we remark that the New York papers of yesterday report two cases of fatal poisoning, arising from stupidity, or ignorance, or carelessness, or a combination of all three, on the part of drug clerks who put up oxalic acid for sulphate powder, and belladonna instead of borgia.

RAILROAD MEETING TO-DAY.

The meeting which has been called for two o'clock to-day, at the Board of Trade Rooms, with reference to the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, should be largely attended. Governor Stevenson, of West Virginia, will be present and speak, and others will be there who will have something to say. The meeting is called to hear reports concerning and devise measures for the immediate prosecution of an enterprise of unequaled importance to Pittsburgh. The Road must be built. It is time to go earnestly to work. Not a little has been done, as all who attend the meeting to-day will learn. What remains to be done will also be made known. The line of the road named is through the best unoccupied route in the country. When built, the road will be to Pittsburgh what no other is. It will compel half a dozen States to pay tribute to us. All that is needed is an effort at this moment, and all who are in favor of making it should be at the meeting this afternoon.

The first list of applications from persons residing in Allegheny county for license to sell liquors, appears in the advertising columns of yesterday's *Gazette*. The list contains one hundred and thirty-five names, and will be followed by several hundred more. As this is the season for the granting of new licenses and the renewal of those which have expired, and inasmuch as in all probability there will be a considerable increase in the number of applications as compared with those of last year, the License Board will be kept pretty busy for some time to come. The first session of the Board will be held on Monday next, at which time the already published applications will be heard and determined on. We hope a thorough and searching investigation of the grounds of each application will be made, and that the provisions of the law governing the issue of licenses will be strictly complied with. No license should be granted to any party whose premises do not thoroughly conform with the statute, and this fact should be settled upon sworn testimony, if the case requires it. There must of course be licensed accommodations for man and beast, but this does not require that there shall be forty or fifty "taverns" without the slightest tavern accommodations, located on every street. It is not a temperance issue, it is a question of demand and supply, reinforced with decents of respect for law and order and regard for public morality.

The first step to the suppression of any crying evil is the exposure of its enormities. Yesterday, on Thursday, devotes nearly a page to the publication of the investigation recently made by two members of its staff into the infamous practices of the female "abortionists and quickening men with which the city is infested, and to the alleged complicity of the police in the nefarious business of those who conduct them. The notes of the reporters reveal a condition of affairs which is simply appalling. The *Tribune* declares that "no street, however fashionable, nor one of the avenues where the city of New York architecture is compulsory, can boast that it has not some gambling house which the police might, if they pleased, discover the startling fact that more are 5,000 abandoned women in New York city; that over $10,000,000 is invested in the business, and that the annual income of these people is between eight and nine millions a year. The gentlemen detailed to make these investigations deserve high praise for the coolness, courage and skill they have displayed in the service of the public, and the *Tribune* merits thanks for fearlessly publishing the results of their inquiries. The startling statements of the abandoned women, the tricks and artifices by which the hero of the piece is lured to the shambles, the impunity from molestation with which the prurse and their paramours prosecute their diabolical trade, and the criminal apathy of the police authorities, as set forth in by no means—are set forth with a terrible realistic fidelity calculated to appal the heart of the shallow reformer. The city of New York is fast becoming an Augean stable of corruption, and a thorough cleansing of the Worst we could ask it had also its cleansing Hercules.

The new volume of Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer just issued from the press of Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of this city, is a work of great value, and one which every intelligent person will find useful. It contains a vast amount of information in regard to the geography of the world in such a hurry as to be "seized half made up," but no matter has preceded the fact that when eight months and two weeks old, he "spoke several times" in Congress, and we know that at the age of sixteen he wrote a very able paper on the Refraction of Light, which gained the prize adjudged to that subject by a German University; and that at twenty-four he assisted in establishing the Edinburgh Review, which was projected by him, and edited by him during the first year of its existence.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will say in their last report that although there appears to be an increase of small-pox cases reported, there is no evidence of the increase of the epidemic generally. There were sixteen fatal cases last week. In London during the week ending February 25 the deaths from small-pox amounted to 227—the greatest weekly mortality from that disease within a period of thirty-one years. In Liverpool during the same week the deaths were 129 deaths out of a total of 462, and in Brussels during the previous week forty-one out of 154.

We failed to notice at the proper time the large meeting held in Philadelphia to protest against the "infamous commission bills" before the Legislature. The attendance was very large, and the tone of the proceedings in opposition to the proposed measures was decided. Governor Pollock presided, and among the Vice Presidents were Morton McMichael, Wm. M. Meredith, John W. Forney and W. W. Harding. A series of resolutions were offered by Hon. W. B. Mann, and unanimously adopted.

"OUR DRINKING WATER."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As was to have been expected, the report of the Water commissioners is already subjected to criticism. On the article of an "Old Citizen," I proceed to few remarks. First: It is not clearly to be seen that, if impure water only is to be obtained at Negley's Run, the enterprise will be imprudent. Because, as the Commission has shown, there is nothing to prevent the conducting of water from the Kiskiminetas to the pumping works at Negley's Run. And if water can be brought from the Kiskiminetas, it can be brought from Logan's Eddy.

But why does he cut the enumeration of the sources of impurity, on the river's bank so near to the city? Is it not obvious to thought, that in time of the river will be lined with towns and cities to its source? How long until Warren, Irvine, Oil City, Franklin, Brady's Bend, Parker's Landing, Kittanning, Freeport, &c., will be sources of impurity in a large measure?

In view of the results of progress, what is to be gained by going higher up the river than is proposed by the Commission? I would not think of suggesting a pool of comparatively stagnant water twelve feet deep at the times when there are but few inches in depth rippling over the gravel bars. At such low water such a pool must be a repository of all such impurities as tend to sink in still water.

And now, is it supposed, can there be found in any of our rivers? By filtering through sand or gravel it can be made comparatively pure, and such a process is not unpracticable.

After all, many people be troubling themselves with opinions not well founded, and which have never been established by experiment? It has not been demonstrated that disease has been conspicuous in the history of Pittsburgh, although held to be impure for a number of years. Are we to say that there is not medical virtue in its impurity, as there is known to be in the waters of certain springs? We need not be unhappy concerning things which are not all certain. It is to fill that proved that the mixture of this water with teas, coffee and whisky drunk by our people, has not been preventive of disease rather than otherwise.

The New Hampshire Election—Voice of the Republican Press.

Col. Forney, the Press, in the New Hampshire election, calls out "hail!" and the word will be repeated all along the Republican line. He says:

Brave New Hampshire calls upon our public servants at Washington to do their duty, and cheers! Her voice, like a great bell sounding from some high tower on a wintry night, shouts forth the way to safety, and in so many words tells the people exactly what that way is not there. Nobody disputes the honesty of President Grant's motives in the matter, but it is evident that the people who elected him expect more than this. We think he has failed to overlook the personal errors of his administration. We see no mistakes. The removal of Mr. Sumner has opened the door for a full and free and cheerful—emphatic utterance from the Granite Commonwealth of that noble Senator. It is by no means the question that makes the heart of every Republican throb with anxiety.

We think Mr. Sumner in no man's interest, in no spirit of retaliation for a great State ignored and insulted, should be restored to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He has the power to do it. He declared in his memorial that he was not a candidate to take away from a popular will. We give him our own words: "I shall, on all occasions, be ready to submit my action to the solemn award of the will of the people." New Hampshire is only the beginning of the evidence that the people are not to be trifled with. Mr. Sumner was remitted by the President, and rejected by his great constituency. Now let him be restored by the Senate.

We plead in the interests of our great party and its army of gallant advocates. Is it right that our young and ardent soldiers in Kansas should be put to serious risks of their lives, and the Republican party of that State be brought into peril, because of the refusal of Senator Sumner to be restored to the Committee on Foreign Relations? Is it right that our young and ardent soldiers in Kansas should be put to serious risks of their lives, and the Republican party of that State be brought into peril, because of the refusal of Senator Sumner to be restored to the Committee on Foreign Relations? Is it right that our young and ardent soldiers in Kansas should be put to serious risks of their lives, and the Republican party of that State be brought into peril, because of the refusal of Senator Sumner to be restored to the Committee on Foreign Relations?

MR. SUMNER'S REMOVAL AND THE REASONS.

Debate in the U. S. Senate, March 10

Speeches of Senators Schurz and Wilson.

Executive Dictation and Party Discipline.

In the United States Senate March 10, Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, reported the Standing Committees as agreed to by the Republican caucus. A debate sprung up on the motion of Mr. Wilson to postpone the consideration of this report.

Mr. Schurz. It will have been noticed by Senators that in the resolution now before the Senate a change of some importance in the chairmanship of one of the committees is made. I refer to the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The late Chairman of the Committee, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] is my friend. I may say that I am bound to him by intimate political relations; but I desire to state at the same time that whatever my personal relations to him might be my judgment on this question would not be affected by them. I think I speak the unanimous sentiment of the Senate, and I may go further and say that I speak the unanimous sentiment of the country, when I assert that the duties connected with the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations have been discharged by the Senator from Massachusetts with great credit to himself and to the country, and I have no doubt with great satisfaction to the American people. I think there can be no doubt upon universally as the member of the Senate who he occupies. Are we to study, to ability, natural turn of mind, and social qualifications he is most eminently fitted to fill that position. Of course I will not go so far as to say that there is no other member of the Senate who could not also creditably discharge its duties.

The resolution which has been reported to the Senate places another gentleman in that position, the Senator from Pennsylvania, not now in his seat, Mr. Cameron. A great many Senators have toward him the kindest feelings, and so have I. Nobody doubts, I presume, that his studies of international law have been profound, of that his range of experience in the service of the country, especially as to our relations with foreign Powers, peculiarly fits him for that place; that from his store of knowledge he could shed light upon the most intricate questions, and that with his head at the committee will enjoy in the highest degree the unlimited confidence of the country. But I am free to say that he is not equally superior to the Senator from Massachusetts in those particulars that form reasons of state, knowledge, experience, culture, and ability the Senator from Massachusetts must be taken out of the way to make room for him. There must evidently be some other ground; and when a movement is made to take away from a person so long and so honorably filled by him, a gentleman who stands so prominent in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, the movement must, to the impartial observer have been, certainly will look like degrading that individual. Because of this look, I think it is not just to him, it is not just to the Senate, it is not just to the whole country, that the reasons for which such a change is proposed should not be laid open to the world. I therefore ask the Senator from Wisconsin to read from the resolution what the reasons are for this change?

Several Senators. Question.

Mr. Howe. If so, then I would answer it.

Mr. Stewart, to Mr. Howe. I would not answer it, if I was you.

Mr. Howe. It is very evident that my friends are divided upon the question whether I shall answer a question many times propounded to me here from Missouri. I should like to agree with both sides of the house, but as I cannot I think I am guided by that rule of courtesy which I have tried to be guided by all my days, to-wit: to make a civil answer to a civil question, so far as I know. For these reasons were, and I ought to know as well about them as any one else, individual, certainly not so well as all individuals; so far as I know the Senator from Massachusetts was removed substantially and briefly these, or rather this certainty no question was raised about the ability of the Senator from Massachusetts, and I will say for my gratification that he was surpassed in those respects by no Senator in the Chamber. I have said this, but it was known to those who proposed this change, as it seems to be very well known to the country, that the personal relations existing between the Senator from Massachusetts and the President of the United States and the head of the State Department, are such as to preclude, I understand, all social intercourse between them. In brief, I may say that the information communicated to us was that the Senator from Massachusetts refused to hold personal intercourse with the Secretary of State.

Mr. Schurz. Mr. President, I am sorry to hear the Senator from Wisconsin say that he is not able to answer a question which has been propounded to him by his personal interlocutor with the President of the United States, and which he seemed to say that he had the right to answer, but he would rather keep on the shoulders of the Senator from Massachusetts all events, with those officers, in order to discharge the duties connected with the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The late Chairman of the Committee, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] is my friend. I may say that I am bound to him by intimate political relations; but I desire to state at the same time that whatever my personal relations to him might be my judgment on this question would not be affected by them. I think I speak the unanimous sentiment of the Senate, and I may go further and say that I speak the unanimous sentiment of the country, when I assert that the duties connected with the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations have been discharged by the Senator from Massachusetts with great credit to himself and to the country, and I have no doubt with great satisfaction to the American people. I think there can be no doubt upon universally as the member of the Senate who he occupies. Are we to study, to ability, natural turn of mind, and social qualifications he is most eminently fitted to fill that position. Of course I will not go so far as to say that there is no other member of the Senate who could not also creditably discharge its duties.

The resolution which has been reported to the Senate places another gentleman in that position, the Senator from Pennsylvania, not now in his seat, Mr. Cameron. A great many Senators have toward him the kindest feelings, and so have I. Nobody doubts, I presume, that his studies of international law have been profound, of that his range of experience in the service of the country, especially as to our relations with foreign Powers, peculiarly fits him for that place; that from his store of knowledge he could shed light upon the most intricate questions, and that with his head at the committee will enjoy in the highest degree the unlimited confidence of the country. But I am free to say that he is not equally superior to the Senator from Massachusetts in those particulars that form reasons of state, knowledge, experience, culture, and ability the Senator from Massachusetts must be taken out of the way to make room for him. There must evidently be some other ground; and when a movement is made to take away from a person so long and so honorably filled by him, a gentleman who stands so prominent in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, the movement must, to the impartial observer have been, certainly will look like degrading that individual. Because of this look, I think it is not just to him, it is not just to the Senate, it is not just to the whole country, that the reasons for which such a change is proposed should not be laid open to the world. I therefore ask the Senator from Wisconsin to read from the resolution what the reasons are for this change?

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Mr. Howe. I ask my friend not to change the issue. I did not speak of their official relations; I spoke of their personal relations. I will not speak whenever I spoke of relations at all.

Mr. Schurz. Mr. President, if I am correctly informed, the Senator from Massachusetts, whatever rumors may have been in existence, the Senator from Massachusetts who now sits behind me [Mr. Sumner] has never refused to hold any official relations either with the President of the United States or the Secretary of State.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, 1871.

The solicitations in the local loan market lead to the impression that we might have a close spell now—the unanimity of the assurances to the contrary. The very active condition of the market, and shifting of deposits, and the heavy checking of the country banks, have an effect to make loan brokers less willing to make any new engagements with borrowers, as in New York according to the *Financial Bulletin* the tendency of the money market is to firmness, as it is likely that a considerable amount of currency will, as usual, go to the interior to accommodate the demand for April 1st settlements. But the effect of a general settling day in the rural districts of New England and the Middle States. Rates on call loans remain 6@7 per cent. At the time last year the city banks were in a position to make liberal loans, and did so on specie, which, about the middle of April, ran down to $6,500,000 coin holders, and $28,000,000 specie, making a reduction in the total reserve of the banks of $12,000,000. According to the statement rendered last saturday the banks now hold $6,700,000 in specie, and $27,000,000 legal tenders, a total reserve of $33,700,000 against $43,000,000 at the corresponding time last year. This is a reduction of over half a million, at $28,150,000; last week they were given at $29,000,000. Without interfering with the usual corresponding reduction in the bank reserves this year, it is evident that there will be a large falling off which cannot but affect the loan market, owing to the fact that the banks hold about $10,000,000 less specie, although having about $5,000,000 more legal tenders, the latter owing to the Treasury policy in the matter of bond purchases. The Treasury has for some time been a direct interest in keeping the money up so as to help along the refunding operations.

The most noticeable feature in the stock and bond speculations to-day was the advance in coals, which accords with the generally expressed opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury will refuse to put up the price of bonds as well as help the subscription to the new ones. Concerning the new issues of the government which go slowly because the old ones are not paid in, the impression is now that in order to organize the prices of the old ones and the new loans the Secretary will be forced to change his policy. That instead of selling gold and buying bonds as formerly he will advertise that a certain amount (two hugo figures) of the old five-twenties will be redeemed in gold after a given date, interest on them to cease after a certain day. That by this operation he expects to bring gold and bonds together and stimulate an advance in all the classes. Of course this would be the signal for the holders of the five-twenties called in to take the new issues. Their interest would be saved to the government. This proposed change of programme, we hear on good, but not strictly official authority.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1881	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1881	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117½	117½	117½
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
Gold	111½	111½	111½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote the United States securities in New York, to-day as follows:

Gold	111½
United States 6s of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July	113½
United States 5-20s of 1867	117½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117½
United States 10-40s	107½
United States 6-20s, Summer and Sale, 1867	111½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111½
Union Pacific Railroad	90
Central Pacific Railroad	90
Sinking Fund	90

The *Herald* of yesterday says: Gold was unusually strong. The large specie shipment to-day, coupled with the high exchange for foreign exchange, advanced the price to 111¼, from which there was a yielding to 111, at the close, when quotations were 111@111¼. The unfavorable feature the existence of a new pool to advance the premium, despite the oft repeated expressions of Ristor in his letter during the past few months. Cash gold was scarce, and borrowers paid a consideration for the use of the coin.

—The Wall street Railway share market showed decided bearish symptoms to-day, as our comparisons below will indicate. The *Bulletin* thinks the market at the present time looking not half so unfavorable for operators to enter the lists in a bear way, as the clique will indicate at its decline, which will enable them to shuffle the property on to the pack into their hands, while at the same time cornering the court cards themselves. The more prominent shares were advanced this afternoon, which, however, developed no large amount of sales. Thus, New York Central, Hudson and Lake Shore, were pushed forward 1 per cent each, with the ostensible intention of pinching the bears for their temerity in selling the clique's stocks short; and we must say, that if the clique can only succeed in so well what one does not own. Those outside the Central clique should complain that all the advancing there is a limit to the number of shares of any company, at least at the time being, a fact which was painfully illustrated in the history of some extraordinary transactions in the Harlem stock a few years ago. Certain of the active railroad issues are prominent in the coal cliques now who put up Harlem to four times its real value, and I feel as if there hit the Harlem shorts were drained of their surplus.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
March 17, 1871.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
A. & P.						
Adams Express						
Boston						
Canton						
Mich. Cent.						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & Northwestern						
Do. preferred						
Rock Island						
C. Fast						
Do. preferred						
Toledo & Wabash						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi						
Pacific Mail						
American Express						
Gold						

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Open.	Hi.	Low.	Close.
Central & Hudson	½	½	½	½
Do. scrip	½	½	½	½
Erie	½	½	½	½
Reading	½	½	½	½
Lake Shore	½	½	½	½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	½	½	½	½
Chicago & Northwestern	½	½	½	½
Do. preferred	½	½	½	½
Rock Island	½	½	½	½
C. Fast	½	½	½	½
Do. preferred	½	½	½	½
Toledo & Wabash	½	½	½	½
Fort Wayne	½	½	½	½
Ohio and Mississippi	½	½	½	½
Pacific Mail	½	½	½	½
American Express	½	½	½	½
Gold	½	½	½	½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	97
Philadelphia and Erie	31½
Lehigh Navigation	57
Minehill preferred	50
Catawissa preferred	31
Little Creek and Allegheny Railroad	8
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	15½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	124½
Union and Susquehanna	10
Gold	111½

—It is scarcely possible to estimate the damage done to the conduct of Fisk & Co., to the railway property of this country in all their outrageous grievances and personal disputes. Their line of policy, however, seems for the near future. It will be remembered they some time ago brought suit in the Supreme Court of New York against certain Canadian bondholders, who were owners of eight shares of Erie stock, and which had been sold by order of the Company to be delivered in order to be voted upon. This stock was seized by virtue of an order granted by Judge Barnard, and placed in the hands of a Warrington, now presenting, as the English bondholders allege, a forged power of attorney, and causing the continuance in power of Fisk and others. Ere notice of the illegal seizure reached the suit was transferred to the United States Circuit Court, where the question of all the motion for the removal of the receiver and the return of the stock to Gould, Fisk, Watson, Jr., and Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Comptroller, also to be heard in the United States Circuit Court on the 10th instant. Judge Barnard received a communication from the plaintiffs, announcing that the suit had been withdrawn and that the plaintiffs would pay the costs. This, when the motion came on for argument, the Judge held, was no matter of importance, and refused to allow the withdrawal, thereby keeping the case before the Court, and the motion for the receiver opposing the removal of the property to the New York jurisdiction. The return of the stock to Kenneth G. White, Esq., the agent of the United States Circuit Court, is now in the English bondholders' hands.

—James W. Ellsworth, Broker, No. 56 Fourth avenue, Opposite Building), dealer in Government, State and Westmoreland Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, for buys and sells stocks on a margin for the most commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Stocks bought in a name if they are upwards on collateral or will be carried permanently below, or on mortgages on city of Allegheny county real estate.

—Toledo Market.

Toledo, March 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled. No 1 red offered at 95; No 2 do at 92; Clubs dull at 90. Corn dull at 35. Oats dull at 30. Clover seed unchanged. Sold at $4 spot and $4 50 seller April.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 17, 1871.

BREADSTUFFS.—Thanking us, Parson's Dog," which was duly observed by the devoted friends of Ireland's patron saint, the city, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was in a state of active business being, in some extent, suspended. We have little, therefore, that is new to give the market reader. We are pressed a for time to do all the leading articles of commerce, with a daily increase of demand, and a bright prospect for the future. The stocks in all leading lines are ample, and having been selected or manufactured with a view to supplying the wants of the seasons finds, will be disposed of at a ready sale. We have no change to note in prices. Flour—Receipts since our last 225 barrels, market steady and holders firm at quotations given below. Bran and mixed feed—Receipts 200 tons, market steady, with a fair local demand reported.

Corn Meal—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $1 50 per dozen, in request. Home trade is good.

Apples—The receipts since our last 1,000 barrels. The extreme rates were $4 50, 1 load on p bbl. Receipts 200 barrels.

Potatoes—Sales 1,000 bushels, $1 25 cash. Receipts 1,000 bushels.

Onions—Sales 100 bushels, $2 per bushel. Receipts 100 bushels.

Butter—Good choice roll sells from 28c up to 30c; other varieties in request and dull at 25@26c.

Buckwheat Flour—Prices nominal at $3 50@$3 75 per cwt.

Tobacco Cuts—Regular sales at 45@50 p lb.

Brooms—Sales are made at $2 00 p per bushel for good to fancy corn.

Provisions—Market firm; sales at 20@20½ p lb.

Hides—Market firm; sales at 10@10½ p lb.

Tallow—Market firm; sales at 9@9½ p lb.

Lard—In a regular way at 10 00 @ 10 50 p bbl, Eastern $9 75.

Lard Oil—Pittsburgh, No. 1 at 90 cts; No. 2 at 85 cts; Eastern, No. 1 at 90 cts; No. 2 at 85 cts; Extra at $1 00 per gallon.

Wool—Fleeces—Saddlings, choice, 42 to 45 seconds, 40 to 42; shorts, 37 to 39; fine sheets, 35 to 37; clothing, 32 to 34; coarse sheets, 30 to 32; delaine, 35 to 37; combing, 40 to 42; fine delaine, 38 to 40; extra, 42 to 45; choice Merino, 35 to 37; fine Merino, 32 to 34; coarse Merino, 30 to 32; choice white, 45 to 48; fine, 42 to 44; medium, 40 to 42; good coarse, 38 to 40; low coarse, 35 to 37; fine black, 35 to 37; coarse black, 30 to 32; Canada combing, 40 to 42; Canada clothing, 35 to 37; Canada coarse, 30 to 32; Canada black, 30 to 32; Canada fine

THE VERY LATEST.

CONGRESS.

Little Business Accomplished.

The Senate Passes Anthony's Resolution for a Joint Special Committee on Ku-Klux Outrages—Mr. Butler Again Thwarted—His Great Friendship for Speaker Blaine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1871.

The Senate.

The Senate to-day gave some time to business in open session, and got through the day without a quorum. The joint resolution offered by Senator Anthony, for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to sit during the recess and investigate the Ku Klux outrages, was passed after amendment so as to make the committee consist of seven members of the Senate and nine of the House. Then a dollar-corner appropriation from the House was loaded down with several Senate schemes for the District of Columbia, and went to the table of its own weight. Then came up the proposition of the Republican caucus to throw the subjects of legislation at this session to the executive and to bring order in the south. Mr. Sumner objected, and insisted on the necessity of considering his supplemental civil rights bill, and having the floor, proceeded to read the original message of Jefferson to Congress as the proceedings in the case of a house as he proceeded. His speech was interrupted by a motion to go into executive session. No attempt was made to take up Sherman's resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to report a bill for the suppression of Ku-Klux murders, and it is doubtful whether the committee will report, unless instructed. If Anthony's resolution is passed by the House, a strong effort will be made to adjourn, without any further action on the subject.

The House.

The business transacted in the House to-day was of small account. Motions to adjourn made by Democrats were several times voted down by the Republicans, some desiring to get in Mr. Butler's bill under the call of the States, and others desiring to keep in session till the Anthony joint resolution came from the Senate. By common consent several small matters of legislation were allowed to pass. When the Anthony resolution came in, Butler demanded the regular order, objected to all further attempts to get in bills, and would not even allow Dawes to present a report to be printed. His object in demanding the regular order was to have his bill introduced when the State of Maine should be called. The speaker announced that the morning hour had begun, and at its expiration it would be in order to move to go to the Speaker's table. A motion to adjourn was then made and voted down, under the Speaker's ruling, the Democrats having resolved to filibuster for an hour, when the motion to take up the Senate resolution from the table would be in order. Butler turned about and finished his document. Many Democrats also voted for it, not so much because unwilling to support the resolution as because they wished to have a caucus with regard to some amendments of it before voting, and so adjournment was carried.

One of the incidents of the session of the House to-day, which attracted much attention, was the bestowal of the speaker's gavel upon Mr. Howard from the W. H. and B. associations. A general suspension of work in the vicinity of the Bituminous region is expected at an early day.

Jeff. Davis was serenaded at Washington, Ga., last night.

Elkins, the express robber, was taken to the Albany penitentiary yesterday.

Hon. W. E. Scott, President of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, was yesterday elected Mayor of Erie.

The Democrats had a grand jollification in New Haven last night.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 17, 1871.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASE BALL PLAYERS.

The National Association of base ball players, composed exclusively of professional clubs, was formed in the city this morning. The Boston, Forest City, Rockford, Athletic, Mutuals, Chicago and other prominent clubs were represented, and the following officers were elected: President, J. E. Kessler; Vice President, J. Evans; Secretary, W. A. Young; Treasurer, J. F. Sodelit. The association decided that the club which shall win the greatest number of championship games during the season, ending November, shall be declared champion, and in case two clubs of both are equal, the one having the best record shall receive the championship.

SERGEANTS ELECTED.

E. A. McLaughlin, alias John W. McLean, formerly Chief Clerk of the Money Order Department and Acting Assistant Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., who embezzled a quantity of postage stamps while he was receiver here to-day and sent back to Atlanta.

COLLISION.

The States Island ferryboat Westfield came in collision this morning with the Steamboat Chancellor, for Elizabethport, N. J. The latter was badly damaged. The passengers were not injured.

QUARANTINED.

SS. Danville Island, in the Sound, a quarantined vessel, ordered to Quarantine, Staten Island, for smallpox, raging among the Italian passengers.

ARRIVED.

The steamships City of Dublin and Batavia, from Liverpool.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—River rising—three feet six inches; risen six inches. Arrived—Mattie Moore, Pittsburgh; Bermuda, Evansville; Somerset, St. Louis; Major Anderson, Wheeling; Lizzie Bell, St. Louis; Major Anderson, Wheeling.

Louisville.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—River rising slowly with seven feet large in the chute, eight feet in the canal, six feet over the rocks, and eight feet falling above the falls. Departed—Mercury 56, Bunker Hill at the low rates, Arrived—Kilmarnock, Cincinnati; Chameleon, Cincinnati; Lizzie Longworth, Charles Bodman, New Orleans; Liberty and barges, Wheeling; reported—Liberty and barges, New Orleans; Champion, Cincinnati; Kinsbrugh, Cincinnati; the Wild Cat, Cumberland river to Cincinnati, owing to the want of empty barges on the Cumberland. Data comes will raise steam next Wednesday.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 17.—River rising, with eight and a half feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cool and clear. Arrived—Tobe Hart, upper Cumberland. Departed—Same.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 17.—Fleet up to-day: Little Cumberland, Pomeroy to Memphis, 2 v. c.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 2 p. c.; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 10 v. c.; Gen. Buell, St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 a. m.; City of Quincy, New Orleans to Louisville, 2 a. m.; Orleans, three-quarters to St. Louis, 7 a. m.; W. Cowan, Louisville to New Orleans, 12 a. m.; Arlington, Cairo to Pittsburgh, 11 a. m.; John Lumsden, Nashville packet, 11 a. m.; Cairo, Cairo to St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7 p. m.; Abenaki, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 9 p. m.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 4 p. m. River rose two inches. Clear; mercury 56.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Arrived—Garret and Jurgen and Commercial, New Orleans; St. Joseph, Memphis; Bob Fry, Keokuk; Cologne, Vicksburg; Columbia, Arkansas river; Illinois, Peoria; Brown and Jurgen, Baton Rouge; Somerset, Tennessee river; Imperial, Memphis; Nashville packet, 11 a. m.; Golden Rod, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7 p. m.; Abenaki, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 9 p. m.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 4 p. m. River rose two inches. Clear; mercury 56.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Arrived—Garret and Jurgen and Commercial, New Orleans; St. Joseph, Memphis; Bob Fry, Keokuk; Cologne, Vicksburg; Columbia, Arkansas river; Illinois, Peoria; Brown and Jurgen, Baton Rouge; Somerset, Tennessee river; Imperial, Memphis; Illinois, Peoria; Rosencrans and Augusta, Missouri river; Bonanza, Missouri river. Weather clear and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—Cotton and navigation, River rose half an inch. Arrived—Wave, White river; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Swindle, Delta; St. Louis; Sunk; Silver, Louisville; Columbia, Arkansas river; the Head is at Lamb's Island.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Arrived—Olive Branch, St. Louis; Lookout, Louisville. Departed—Rob Roland, St. Louis; Belle Sheet, Cincinnati.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Revolutionary Movements in Paris—The Officers at the Head of Them—Letter from Emperor William to the Czar—Death of Robert Chambers, &c., &c.

FRANCE.

A New Revolution Dawning—Garibaldians at the Head of It.

PARIS, March 16.—Many officers who served under Garibaldi have arrived and assumed command among the insurgents. A meeting of the chiefs was held yesterday, and it was determined to retain the garrisons at all cost. The insurgents continue to fortify positions and mount new guns. Regnier had an interview with Thiers yesterday at Versailles.

French Opinion of the Conference Treaty.

PARIS, March 17.—The *Journal Officiel*, commenting on the treaty concluded by the London Conference on the Eastern Question, says: All the Powers displayed a willingness to solve the Eastern question. All must rejoice at this act of diplomacy, which has obtained no right, sacrificed no one, but has restored rights, has removed mistrust, and consolidated the good relations. The act is one of peace and right.

Matters at the Capital.

PARIS, March 17.—The situation in Montmartre is unchanged. No acts of violence have been committed. The demonstration on the Place de la Bastille continues.

The Council of Ministers is occupied with the appointment of Prefects and reorganization of the Municipal Council of Paris.

The Government ministers offered to advance France two millards of francs after the raising of the siege.

Le Rappel states that the government is considering the question of abolishing the octrois at Lyons and Rochefort, and transferring them to the Transatlantic steamship companies. *Le Rappel* says the government intends to withdraw military posts only at Brest, Toulon and Cherbourg.

Gen. Vinoy has addressed severe letters to the Gendarmerie commanders of Paris.

Six hundred pork shops have reopened since November.

ENGLAND.

Death of Robert Chambers.

LONDON, March 17.—Robert Chambers, the well known publisher, died at Edinburg, aged 69.

English Parliament.

LONDON, March 17.—In the House of Commons to-night a resolution to inquire into monastic institutions was rejected. Disraeli reopened the debate on army reorganization. He insisted that the abolition of the purchase system was a backing measure to progress, when a great cause for justification appeared. The proper course to pursue would be to let the old system die. The appointment of a working committee for improvement, for examination and reform, had a financial phase. He feared that a million sterling would be insufficient to indemnify officers who had purchased their commissions. He believed that the bill was satisfactory to the three branches of the service, and he commended it to the favorable consideration. The second reading of the bill was carried.

PRUSSIA

Reception of the Emperor in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Emperor has arrived, and the city is illuminated in honor. The Emperor, Empress and crown Prince and Princess drove through the streets to-night. The enthusiasm of the people is immense.

RUSSIA

Emperor William to the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—The *Invalid Russe* publishes a letter recently sent to the Czar by Emperor William, who says: "To-day at the review near Paris, I remembered our united armies approaching Paris after the glorious victories over Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia." The letter also says that the Emperor had been informed of the accession by the Czar of the Cemetery of the Prussian Castle.

BELGIUM

England's Complaint—The Wheat Crop.

BRUSSELS, March 17.—The Chamber of Deputies, ignorance of the causes for England's complaint in regard to the interruptions of commerce, and of neglect of the Belgian coast, adopted the report of the Budget Committee. The report says that the decrease to the wheat crop will not be as general as was feared. In some provinces the prospect is relatively satisfactory.

ITALY

Dispatches for the Pope.

FLORENCE, March 17.—It is reported that Moss, Wanner and Company have received dispatches for the Pope.

THE IRON INTEREST

Meeting of Boiler Plate Manufacturers—The Prices Advance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—A meeting of Boiler Plate Manufacturers was held to-day at the Continental Hotel. Representatives were present from all the principal Rolling Mills in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. It was resolved to advance the price of plate iron of all grades three-eighths of a cent per pound.

STATE NEWS.

The volunteer fire department of Philadelphia went out of existence Tuesday evening. Its demise was marked by false alarms, incendiary fires, and general disorder and drunkenness.

Eighteen out of twenty-eight furnaces in the Lehigh valley are out of blast.

Hon. Hetzel Clymer is in Rome and is good health.

The total cost of the new court house at Meadville is given at $400,000. This includes the furnishing, heating, lighting, fencing, &c., &c.

Albert Clever and Mafferita H. Hershberger, the latter aged nineteen, were attacked by a gang of eight roughs in the suburbs of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the former severely and the latter fatally. One of the gang outraged by a number of the villians. Seven of the perpetrators were arrested.

Since Thursday our Democratic exchanges have gone into the positive business quite extensively.

William Henry Sellers, a young man, hung himself in Lancaster on Tuesday.

The Bradford *Reporter* says that Morvin Brown, of Wyalusing, lately killed a wild cat which measured five feet two inches in length and weighed sixty-seven pounds.

The coal trade of this year thus far is over one million tons behind last year, at a loss of $1,500,000 to labor.

A factories committee, through the Philadelphia *Post*, offers $10,000 reward to the author of the best burlesque on the police system of that city, the committee being that they are tired of seeing so many policemen, who can read such remarks that he will commit hari-kari without delay.

The Lehigh coal trade for the week ending March 4th was 39,000 tons, making 5,000 tons for the season.

The Williamsburg Water Company will raise the dam on Lower Spring run, and expect to have a supply of 3,000,000 gallons, or one week's supply for the present population of the borough.

It is estimated that counterfeit money to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars was "shoved" in Dauphin and Lebanon counties during the past six months.

Several gentlemen from New York are negotiating for the purchase of land for the purpose of erecting a large tannery at Williamsport.

There is to be a convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at Altoona, commencing on the 31st inst.

The Kittanning *Free Press* says: The rolling mill on the 1st under way that it is expected to have it in full operation by the first part of next month. In the foundry attached, which has been in operation for some months past, the cupola furnace is now in full blast, and will weigh altogether thirty tons. Wm. Meredith, Third and Chestnut streets, has the right spirit and enterprise, and, we doubt not, that in the course of time, as well as the demand for iron shall require it, another rolling mill or more will be there in this section of the State.

A pine tree was recently cut in Houston township, Clearfield county, which made seventeen logs six feet long in length each, containing 7,200 feet of good lumber.

Rev. W. J. Brugh, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bellefonte, has accepted the Presidency of a College in Ohio.

The manuscripts of the family of William Penn have been purchased and bound by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

There are from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 worth of real estate in Philadelphia exempted from taxation, for instance, it is said six hundred houses, maintained for the pleasure of the owners, have been rendered exempt from taxation. Eight millions are to be exempted from taxation. Eight millions and plankroad companies, which pay no dividends, and are entitled to any distribution toward the public burden. Seventy-two other cities, easy and profitable land speculations, while their efforts have been made for the burial of the dead, pay nothing toward the support of the living.

John Beck, of Linn, Lancaster county, whose academy for bees at that locality enjoyed a national reputation for forty years, visited Harrisburg this week. In both Mr. Beck started a small school in a one-hundred-dollar building, from which he dates origin. The great success of the academy which numbered students from nearly all the States in the Union, and which for forty years had a world-wide reputation not exceeded by any college in the land. Mr. Beck, now in his eighty-fourth year, has retired from all active life, residing in serene old age on the well earned honors of a usefully spent life.

The West Chester *Village Record* thus refers to a worthy citizen: "Through the exertions of Marshall J. Speakman, conductor on the Paoli train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a subscription has been raised for the family of Enoch Ad. Hoopes, the engineer who was lately killed at his post on his engine near Oakland. Struck by a passing train, and mangled and frightfully scalped, this heroic engineer dragged himself to the levers, signaled down brakes, and got himself to the levers, signaled down brakes, and got himself to the levers, signaled down brakes, and stopped the train. The train is stopped, many lives are saved by his superhuman efforts, and in a few hours the hero is no more. To keep his family from want is a noble charity."

In partial explanations, or extenuation, of the refusal of Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, to take part in the movement for the relief of the suffering people of France, it is said that he was one of the staunchest and most radical friends during the rebellion, and especially resented the treachery of France in endeavoring to set up a monarchy in Mexico. It is alleged that he never quite forgave France for his offense against the cause, and that his remembrance of her conduct then he is not disposed to extend her now.

Wooden pavers note that on the spring sets in the hole of ancient dress inches each. Fourteen car loads of carpenters and housemovers, boss, a few days since, right feet of double wave square of that place.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THERE were four cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the East Birmingham lock-up last evening.

A young man was arrested and incarcerated in the lock-up in East Birmingham last evening, for creating a disturbance in Temperly borough.

A woman, name unknown, hailing from New York, was cut off a car of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, in East Birmingham, last evening, for being drunk. Chief of Police, Miller, furnished her with lodgings for the night, and this morning her case will be inquired into.

YESTERDAY morning, as the processing in honor of St. Patrick was passing along Carson Street, Birmingham, the horses of a wagon, belonging to Jones & Laughlins, took fright, near Thirteenth street, and ran off, breaking the tongue and injuring the horses. A similar accident to another wagon, belonging to the firm mentioned, occurred at Ninth street, last night.

CHARLES ISRAEL was drunk, and in addition thereto was misbehaving himself at the corner of Bares and Eighteenth streets. Officer Mitlofsky undertook to arrest him, but notwithstanding his knocked Israel down, was unable to take him. Officer Pearce now put in an appearance, when Israel was taken into custody. On the way to the lock-up Israel landed the officer down and kicked him on the head. Justice Ammon will attend to Israel's case this morning.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting—Election of Borough Officers, &c.

The Council of East Birmingham held an adjourned meeting last evening, for the purpose of electing borough officers for the ensuing year, and hearing the report of the Commissioners on indebtedness.

Jenkin Jones, Burgess, occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Ihmsen, N. Jones, Hahn, Haberman and Wharton.

Minutes of the meeting held and approved.

The election for Clerk was declared first in order, and on motion of Mr. Haberman, Jas. Bell, Jr., was elected.

The election for Treasurer was also declared in order, and on motion of Mr. Haberman, the election for Treasurer was also postponed.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

On motion, James W. Patterson, Sr., for Borough Regulator; F. W. Suttle, for Street Commissioner; W. J. Miller, for Chief of Police, and T. M. Marshall, for Borough Solicitor, were elected by acclamation.

Mr. Wharton moved that the official papers be one of the city dailies and the two South side papers. No seconder.

Mr. Ihmsen moved that the Council designate two papers, the Pittsburgh Gazette and the Leader and the two South side papers as the official organs. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. N. Jones, the COMMERCIAL was elected by acclamation.

On motion, James W. Hahn the *Freiheit's Freund* was declared the official German paper.

For the purpose of voting for the various advertising mediums, the *Dispatch* and *Post* were nominated, and the former receiving four votes, and the latter but three, the former was elected.

The election for a Janitor of the Walton Engine House was referred to a committee of three, with instructions to report at next meeting.

Several bills presented at last meeting were ordered to be paid.

Mr. N. Jones presented the bill of Keller, Doran & Co., for grading and flagging recently done on Carson street, at 90 per square foot, $1,200 00.

Mr. Wharton objected to the payment of the bill of the contractors, and moved it excessive and that similar crossings had been paved elsewhere for from 60 to 65c per square foot. After according to the bid, the cost of placing crossing on the other streets, at the same rate, would be about $2,000, the expenses of $3,000. He moved therefore that the bill be referred to a special committee of three, to investigate the matter, and report to Council before the payment of the bill. The gentlemen remarked that the bill was high, but not exorbitant.

The clerk here read the resolution of councils making the grade, and the burgess stated that the crossings had been laid at twenty cents less per foot than the others.

Mr. Wharton withdrew his motion, remarking that the information he desired to obtain had been furnished, whereon a warrant was ordered for the bill.

The Council then went into committee of the whole, to hear the report of the Committee on Indebtedness, and after a short time spent in hearing of which consumed about an hour and a half, was adopted, after which the Council adjourned.

Good Residence on Fayette Street at Auction.

The very handsome residence of Malcolm Hay, Esq., on Fayette street, will be sold at auction by Mr. Mosgrey evening next, at Mr. Leggate's Real Estate and Stock Exchange, 159 Federal street, at 7½ o'clock of this day property. The location is all that could be wished. See Mr. Leggate's advertisement on another page.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. Use Brown's Bronchial Troches, which relieve promptly, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

Owing to the merits and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Avoid them. Buy Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold everywhere.

Important Sale of Real Estate on Sandusky Street To-day.

It will be remembered that the fourth ward Public School property on Sandusky street, Allegheny, is to be sold to-day at two o'clock, at the Fourth ward school house. There are also two small dwellings on adjoining lots. Any parties who may desire a good investment can secure it, and no doubt make a good investment to-day. We expect to see a large attendance. See advertisement of A. Leggate, auctioneer, on fourth page.

Peach Blow Potatoes.

Prime table stock, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s.

The St. James Hotel

is decidedly the favorite with all strangers visiting Pittsburgh to stop at. The very worthy and popular host, Mr. J. S. Donahoe, has given the house a thorough refitting, all that has been said of his qualities and abilities as one thoroughly conversant in every department of the business, he has made it a very accommodation for guests is provided, and nothing left undone that will add to the comfort of "a home while stopping. Attached to the house is a first-class restaurant, at very reasonable prices. The St. James being kept on the European plan, those who prefer to take their meals in their rooms can do so, and those who prefer to take their meals in the place to stop, and they can rely upon satisfaction and fare.

Boys' Prize Hats.

Opera Hat House.

Dried Apples,

Peaches, Huckleberries, Cherries, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s.

Handsome Dinner and Tea Sets

Are now open and ready for inspection and sale at B. F. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street. Call and examine.

Fresh Butter and Eggs

Received daily by Voigt, Mahood & Co.

Prince Albert Hat.

Opera Hat House.

Jones Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy

Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. TuSu

The Derby Hat.

Opera Hat House.

Green Apples

Received daily by Voigt, Mahood & Co.

Just What a Family Wants.

And that is an American Hollowhone Overseaming Machine for sale at No. 77 Fifth avenue. Parties wishing to our citizens every day, at the Sewing Machine rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, can now purchase the best Sewing Machine for a family to have, it will do all kinds of sewing, from the finest muslin to the coarsest fabric to any order, it is pronounced by all who see it, "the most satisfactory machine," in use, it runs light, and will do as much work in 8 hours as two machines. It will give you every satisfaction.

Ask Your Grocer

For Davies's apple butter in gallon buckets. Wholesale by Voight, Mahood & Co.

New Books

For sale at the Current Book Store, Pitlock's, O. F. P. O.:

Bret Harte's Poems.
Bret Harte's Lack of Boaring Camp.
Keeler's Vagabond Adventures.
Out Girls, by Dio Lewis.
Mark Twain's Autobiography.
Highland Annals and Legends of Emily Chester.
Descent of Man, by Darwin.
Lay Sermons, by Huxley.
Physics and Ritual, by Magdesley.
The Son, by Procter.
The Life of Livingstone, Gentleman.
Central America, by Morcist.
Voyages and Travels, by Muller.
Miss Muller's Chips, Vol. III.
Lady Windows, by Lowell.
Curtis's History of Greece, Vol. I.

Rents,

Green Peas, Shaker Sweet Corn, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s.

Where to Purchase China Ware.

B. F. Breed & Co's China Palace, No. 100 Wood street. A large assortment of Wood-handled cutlery at the very latest styles, at reasonable prices.

Prince Albert Hat.

Opera Hat House.

Jellies.

Catsup, Salad, Cream Alpine Sauce, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s.

Organs—Cheap.

The celebrated Taylor & Farley organs, in every style of case, for sale or purchased for fifty dollars and upwards, at S. Hamilton & Co.'s, 51 Fifth avenue.

All Kinds of Canned Goods

At Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s.

Prince Albert Hat.

Opera Hat House.

Musical.

S. Hamilton & Co., No. 51 Fifth avenue, have just received a lot of the best Organs and Pianos ever imported, and will sell them at the lowest prices. Monthly payments taken.

Prime Vinegar.

Sweet Cider for drinking, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s.

Prince Albert Hat.

Opera Hat House.

Spring Announcement.

We have just returned from making large cash purchases East, and offer to the trade at close prices a large and carefully selected stock of everything pertaining to a first class dry goods establishment. We have on hand all the popular makes of American and foreign black silks, plain and striped Japanese silks in many new and beautiful designs; some choice Pongees and silk serges. Also, a large stock of new shawls, &c. Our aim shall be to conduct our business on such principles as cannot fail to recommend us to already increasing patronage. J. B. Heard & Co.

Palais Royal Scarf.

Ramaley, 64 Fifth avenue.

Two Hundred Slack Half Barrels

For sale at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s.

Blue Cloth Hats.

Opera Hat House.

Fifth Avenue Music Rooms.

The new warerooms of Messrs. Hamilton & Co., No. 51 Fifth avenue, now open.

Prince Albert Hat.

Opera Hat House.

New Oil Barrels

For sale by Voigt, Mahood & Co.

Beautiful Statuary and Mantel Ornaments.

Lately received from the manufactories in the principal cities in Europe, are now ready for inspection at B. F. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Spring Silk Hats,

Opera Hat House.

Music—Music.

Great bargains in Pianos and Organs—selling regardless of prices, at S. Hamilton & Co.'s, No. 51 Fifth avenue.

Gray Cloth Hats.

Opera Hat House.

To the Public.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, 164 FOURTH AVENUE, March 15, 1871.

As our city is liable to a visitation of that terrible disease, *small-pox*, (it now being very prevalent in some of the Eastern cities), we would urge upon our citizens the importance of immediate vaccination. The Physician of the Board of Health will be in attendance at the office of the Board, No. 164 Fourth avenue, on Monday of each week, from 2 to 3 p. m., for the purpose of gratuitous vaccination, and all persons are urged to avail themselves of the opportunity.

By order of the Board of Health.
CROSBY GRAY, Health Officer.
TuThs

Choice Pickles,

In three and five gallon kegs; also in barrels of 1,200 to 2,200 each; the cheapest in the city, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s

The Boys' Prize Hats.

Opera Hat House.

Crockery and Stoneware.

A large invoice just received and on sale, at very low prices, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

A Fine Hat Brush

Given away with every silk hat, at the Opera Hat House.

The India Ale

manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ales. TTuS

Marquis Cravats.

Ramaley's, 64 Fifth avenue.

Still Gaining in Friends.

Wherever introduced, the Weed Sewing Machine has and does give such satisfaction, by the satisfactory manner in which it operates, that it is the recipient of the most flattering indorsement, testifying to its superiority as a perfect sewing machine. J. Riggert & Son, 156 Market street, are the agents for its sale in this city, and they will be happy to have you call and see the Weed operate. It will convince you in its favor.

Rugby Cravat.

The latest. Ramaley, 64 Fifth avenue.

Carringes.

C. Weat & Co., 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, have on hand and will sell at reduced prices the largest and finest assortment of carriages and buggies of the latest styles ever offered in Pittsburgh. Also a large assortment of second-hand carriages and buggies of every style at very low prices. FS

The Adams Linen Collar.

Ramaley, 64 Fifth avenue.

Smoked Haddies.

Sea Fish. Dried Bake, Bloater Herring, White Fish, California Salmon, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s.

Dreb Cloth Hats.

Opera Hat House.

Latest Spring Hat.

Opera Hat House.

DIED.

FOLLOCK.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., at Captain JOHN FOLLOCK, in the eighteth year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, in Lincoln, (formerly Elizabeth) this day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KROEMER.—On Friday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, WM. H. KROEMER in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, No. 714 Penn street, on SUNDAY, March 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Lower Penn Bridge, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Orders and Correspondence solicited. Allegheny City, P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELICIOUS.

FLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EXCELSIOR HALL, corner Federal and Arch streets, Allegheny.—Rev. LEVI BEITE, Pastor. 10½ A. M., Congregational Sermon. 2½ P. M., Sabbath-school. 7½ P. M., "The Battle of Gideon." Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner Sandusky and Robinson streets, Allegheny.—Services on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermons, Doctrine, 1, 2, 4; at 7½ P. M., Lectures by Rev. W. H. BENADE. Subject for to-morrow evening, "Heaven."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allegheny, corner of Arch and Ohio streets.—Services on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES. D. CLARK, Pastor. All are cordially invited.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Allegheny.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH, at 10 30 A. M., and 7 30 P. M., by Rev. W. MACKEREE, Pastor. Pews and Seats are Free and Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MAGNIFICENT

Suburban Residence

MR. EWING'S PROPERTY AT OSBURN, the first station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, east of Sewickley, is for sale. There are Sixteen Acres of land, with Fruit and Shade trees in full bearing. The Dwelling are liberally planted with Fruit and Shade trees in full bearing. The Dwelling are liberally planted with Fruit and Shade trees in full bearing. The Dwelling are liberally planted